

CANADA . . . Versailles to World War II

By GEORGE FREEMAN

Vol. XIV—No. 4

JULY, 1941



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE UNDERGRADUATES
AND GRADUATES OF UNITED COLLEGE

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AND GRADUATES

WINNIPEG : MANITOBA

Subscription and Advertising Rates on Application

No. 4, Vol. XIV

July, 1941

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“Diu et Fortiter”

“**F**OR a long time and bravely” this page has defended the liberal Arts course from the attacks of its enemies. It has even attempted not a few sorties on behalf of that kind of university education. We heartily endorse these activities and feel, along with those we succeed in this office, that the desirability, or rather necessity of an education in the Arts and Humanities is self-evident. In these days, when there is thrust upon us the tragic result of man’s knowledge exceeding his wisdom, the liberal Arts course needs no defenders.

It is a kindred tradition of our culture that we wish now to uphold. A tradition as profound, and we believe as indispensable as the Arts and Humanities. Because its influence is more subtle, it is often considered a luxury. We speak of the Church in education.

To maintain our culture on the highest possible level (at this stage in the history of man it seems that the highest leaves much to be desired), this tradition must be safeguarded.

In this connection the efforts of those in whose hands the direction of our Alma Mater has rested pales our “diu et fortiter” almost into insignificance. Nevertheless, the best of our ability and what influence this page has, is now directed towards convincing the public that the Church must continue its connection with higher education.

Besides those unforgivable sinners who are simply indifferent, there are two kinds of people who need convincing. Those in full support of the Church who ask what education has to do with it, and those having little use for the Church who ask what connection it has with education. For both our defence is the same.

The church college is an institution of higher learning independent of the state. As such it has a service to render. Such an institution is essential for insuring a truly liberal society. It is one of the best ways of preventing education from becoming the propagandizing tool of vested interests. The tradition that the Church should educate is a great bulwark protecting the rights of man.

This ancient tradition must be upheld for another less obvious reason. The advent of the Renaissance brought with it a certain popular attitude which separated spiritual and temporal things. The Church had to do with the former and no more. The result was that the Mediaeval insistence upon the teleological character of the whole of human life was lost. Except for a few gallant prophets, the world became satisfied with financial standards for its secular life. Our present economic morass is a result of such a social philosophy.

If the liberal philosophy is to be made manifest, if mankind is to be free, men must be instilled with the notion that life is teleological. Even education is not an end in itself but a means for the saving of men. As long as this notion is lacking, mankind will continue to haunt the misty flats.

The Church in its function as educator is an element of our culture that is well worth preserving. Its presence insists that men place no higher values than character values.

THIS FREEDOM ALSO

WHEN Canada was beginning to throw off the rather irksome chrysalis of the Family Compact and preen her wings for the heroic flight into nationhood, her great and devout souls saw clearly that the norm of public opinion was an insufficient dynamic for the gaining and preserving of that freedom and development necessary to a democracy. They did not, in the least, undervalue the church, but they saw clearly that a free church could not make her full contribution to her people if she did not keep in touch with the highest mental development of those people. Nay, more,—they saw that the church must not only keep open the avenues of learning but that she

Dr. J. M. Shaver has for thirty years been engaged in social service work among New Canadians whose home was Central Europe. His work has taken him to three of Canada's larger cities, where much of his time and energy was spent in communicating to our new neighbors the ideals and working principles of Democracy.

Dr. Shaver has attended two of the Colleges about which he speaks. The third, our own, honored both him and the work by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

English and classical education, wherein the stream of educational instruction shall not be mingled with the polluted waters of corrupt example and where scholars of every religious creed will meet with equal attention and encouragement."

The comment of the officers of the crown in Upper Canada at the time was, "The Methodist conference is unknown to law." Nevertheless, under the leadership of the dynamic and cultured Egerton Ryerson, on June 18th, 1836, Upper Canada Academy was officially opened, and on October 12th of the same year the Royal Charter for the college was granted. It was the first non-conformist college in the whole British Empire to receive a royal charter.

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Many Sacrifices have been made in order that the Church in Canada might engage in Higher Education . . . Here are a few

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must make her personal contribution to that learning, and do so in the spirit in which the church was born.

They saw that freedom in search for the truth must be qualified only by the action and re-action of other honest seekers for the truth and by the contribution the knowledge gained thereby would make to the well-being of humanity. Because selfish and sectional interests were seeking to add their qualifications, these pioneers founded church colleges.

*"As far back as 1819, the saddle-bag Methodist preachers appointed a committee to take into consideration the important subject of a seminary, and ten years later launched a campaign to provide an academy which would provide a good

Six years later its name was changed to Victoria College as a demonstration of loyalty to and admiration for the Queen.

While independent colleges may grant recognized degrees by authority of royal charter, they are not founded thereon. They are founded upon the personalities and purses of those whose ideals initiate and maintain them. When the first building was partially finished a financial depression settled upon Upper Canada and the unfinished building was in danger of being sold for debt. The conference of 1834 faced the matter and fifty ministers whose salaries averaged two hundred dollars per annum each signed notes for one hundred dollars and eventually paid them off though some had to sell their horses and walk their circuits until they could break in a colt and nurse him.

*W. Bready—"England Before and After Wesley"; p. 440.

along until he could carry them without developing a spavin. In 1829 these same circuit-riders had won the right to solemnize marriages and, as a thank offering, decided to throw all marriages fees for four years into the college fund. Truly, their measure of devotion overflowed. Nor were their people behind them in those poverty-stricken days. Three thousand pioneered Methodists subscribed an average of sixteen dollars each that their college should live. To-day you will see, carved in stone over its main entrance, the arresting words, "The Truth Shall Make You Free."

IN 1832 the Presbyterian Church proposed a college in Upper Canada to train young ministers and by October 16th, 1841, a royal charter was granted by Queen Victoria incorporating Queen's College at Kingston. She opened bravely in a rented house with two professors and ten students in arts and theology on March 7th, 1842. The scripture text which made vocal the ideals of these founders was, "And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times," and so the motto, "Sapientia et Doctrina Stabilitas" has inspired its graduates and undergraduates for a hundred years.

No one can know the price that was paid for that great free institution of learning. Her great principal, "Geordie" Grant, could have told it best if he had written the story of his own life, but he was too busy on behalf of the youth of Canada to do that,—travelling the length and breadth of Canada, crossing the ocean again and again, on behalf of the college, and always travelling second class in order to save money for Queen's; building up department after department and staffing them with the best of men whom he held to the task, not by the salaries they received but by loyalty to a great ideal and a great spirit. We know he spoke with authority when commenting on the death of one of his professors. He said: "Every step in the progress of our race is gained by the sacrifice of those who lead the advance and the men who are unwilling to be sacrificed are unfit to be leaders."

THE year 1870 was a great year for Western Canada. In that year the west was transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada. With great foresight, faith and heroism the Presidency of Manitoba was erected,

consisting of Rev. John Black, Rev. Fletcher, Rev. McNabb and Rev. James Nesbitt, with their elders Angus Polson, John Sutherland, and Donald Gunn. James Nesbitt was five hundred miles away at his post among the Crees. These six men made history. They saw the vision of myriads of incoming peoples, of which there was now but an earnest, and, at that very meeting, organized a home missions campaign and planned a college.

These men, speaking with authority, out of a great need, got the ear of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and Manitoba College as an institution of higher learning was duly established. In 1871 classes were opened. The need of preachers and missionaries vied in appeal with the need for a college of free and independent thought, so for years the teachers were both preachers and professors. Rev. George Bryce, M.A., and Rev. Thomas Hart, M.A., were among those who carried the double load; the latter for thirty-five years. The need of following the men and women of that endless procession of prairie schooners disappearing into the untilled plains was ever on the hearts of the professors and they sent out their graduates into the great beyond while they did double duty at home. It saved men and it saved money and it helped to save Canada.

Methodism had come west in the days of the fur-trader with missions to the Indians, but now she came west with the prairie schooners. She, too, must educate for the ideals which came west in the hearts of her best people. In 1887 a subscription list was opened for the foundation of Wesley College, the charter for which was already granted, and, as usual, the ministers headed the list. Rev. J. W. Sparling, of Kingston, became principal, and two professors, R. R. Cochrane and G. J. Laird, were appointed. The college building was at first Grace Church parlor, then a rented room at 12 Albert Street, so cold that a second-hand stove was brought in. The vendor had patched the stove with putty and polish so that the fire hazard was greatly increased if not the heat. As usual, Principal Sparling built his staff faster than his finances and as a result the professors were paid as the funds came in and a special effort had to be made to close the years without a deficit.

(Continued on Page 25)



GRADUATES ♦ 1941

Graduates • 1940-41

RICHMOND, JANET DOREEN,
Winnipeg, Man.

Lady Stick of the College. Professor Andrew Stuart and Isbister Scholarships, 1937-1938. Vice-President of the Co-eds, 1939-40. Secretary of Student Judiciary Senate, 1940-41. Chairman of Awards Committee, 1939-40. Poster maker par excellence! Would like to go to Art school in New York.

AVERY, ALLAN D.,
Winnipeg, Man.

President of Men's Club, 1940-41. A valuable man on the gridiron or hockey rink. Al spends a lot of time subduing the anarchistic Juniors who are inclined to tear the building apart.

BENNETT, LAURENCE S.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Laurence is well on his way to becoming a successful teacher.

DEMPSEY, WILLIAM ALEX.,
Carberry Plains, Man.

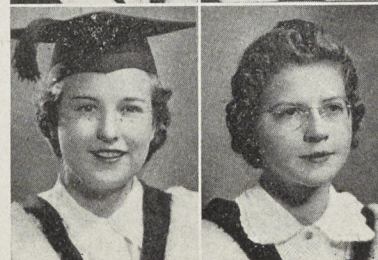
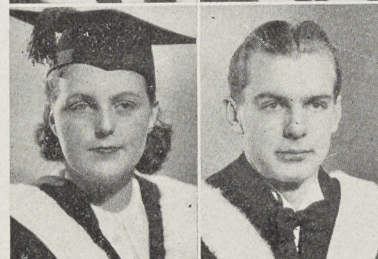
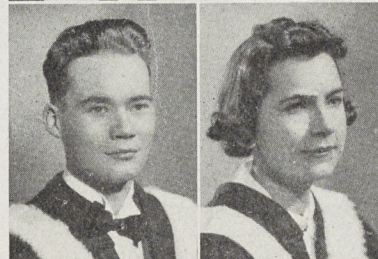
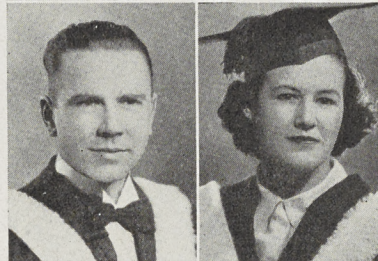
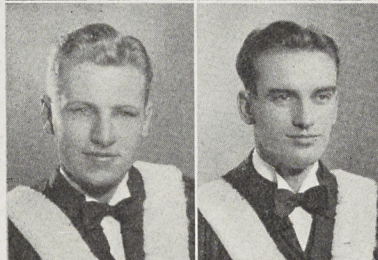
Chairman of Varsity Christian Fellowship. Member of History, Economics and French Clubs. Bill takes care of the aesthetic side of life on the violin.

DAVIDSON, VERA GERTRUDE,
Russell, Man.

A whiz at Mathematics; also takes French and Psychology. Plans to go into Education or into Insurance work.

DICKS, THELMA INA,
Dauphin, Man.

The charming Vice-president of the Class of 1940-41. Bowling Rep., 1940-41. Did make-up for our college plays. Will go to Montreal to train as a nurse next year.



GRAHAM, WILLIAM ROGER,
Winnipeg, Man.

There once was a young man named Grame,
Who never sought after fame.
When he came to United,
And his fair head was sighted,
He didn't have to seek, it just came.
U.M.S.U. Junior Rep., 1939-40;
Stage Manager of Dramatics, 1939-40; Class Secretary, 1939-40; Senior Stick, 1940-41.

WELCH, DONALD BAIRD,
Winnipeg, Man.

The omnipotent President of more than Fourth Year is hoping to "ring" the "Bell." President of Social Committee, 1939-40.

BAKER, LAURA DORIS,
Winnipeg, Man.

Doris' history essays are the pride of the class. Belongs to English and History Clubs. and S.C.M. Plans to be a school teacher.

CONLY, HESSIE JEAN,
Winnipeg, Man.

Hessie's chief interest is debating(!). Has her B.Sc. degree in Home Economics. Belongs to the English Club and plans to do social work.

EAKINS, GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Minnedosa, Man.

Georgie, porgie, puddin' and pie,
Ignored the girls and made them cry;
Feminine smiles are wasted on Eakin,
For Georgie simply won't be taken.

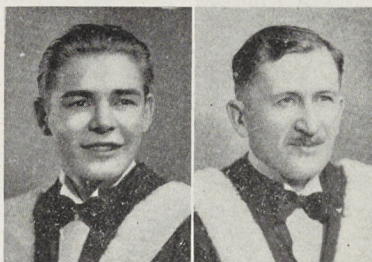
FAIRBAIRN, MURIEL,
Winnipeg, Man.

Head of Awards Committee, 1940-41. A faithful member of the French Club. Interested in bowling. Plans to go into Education.

Graduates • 1940-41

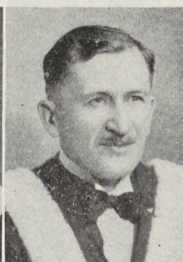
FREEMAN, GEORGE E.,
Winnipeg, Man.

A very busy man; U.M.S.U. Dramatic production, "Stage Door"; active in U.C. Dramatic circles. Isbister Scholarships, 1938-39, 1939-40; B'nai B'rith Scholarship, 1938-39. Literary work. George is better known as "Foo, the publicity man."



FRIESEN, WILLIAM
Lowe Farm, Man.

Bill has no statement to make but we do know that he is returning to his old love, teaching.



GUEST, HARRY H.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Annual President of the Debating Society, 1938-41. Chairman of the Judiciary Senate, 1940-41. Without a doubt, Harry is the backbone of the Debating Society. Headed for Social Science work.



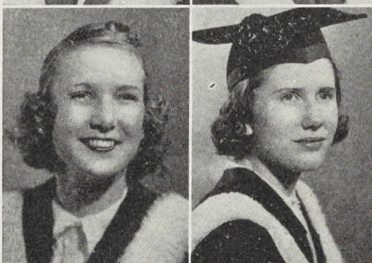
HAY, ARCHIBALD M.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Archie took his first three years at the University, but last year he saw the light and now he is finishing his degree at United. Social Rep. for the graduating class.



HARVEY, DOREEN JOYCE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Bowling, swimming and dramatics are Doreen's special activities. Social Rep., 1940-41. Took the part of Bianca in "The Taming of the Shrew." Plans to teach or do secretarial work.



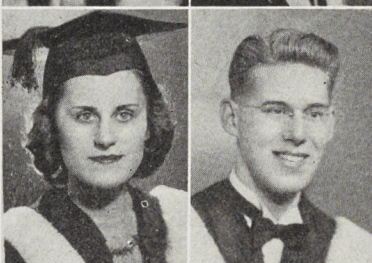
HAMES, BETTY JEAN,
Glenboro, Man.

Betty has been in the Glee Club for four years, and is Vice-President of it this year. Specializes in Mathematics and plans to go into insurance work.



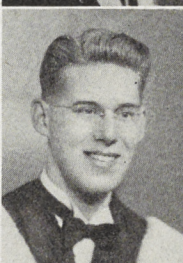
HEATH, HELEN OLIVE,
Melita, Man.

Lively little lady with a fine sense of humor. Debating Secretary, 1939-40; also interested in Dramatics. Plans to take a post-graduate course in Toronto.



HODGES, KENNETH R.,
Regina, Sask.

The Dust Bowl's gift to United. When asked about his private life, Hodges hedged.



JOHNSON, GILBERT CURRIE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Isbister Scholarship, 1938-39, 1939-40; H. C. McWilliams Scholarship, 1939-40. The "prophet" of Fourth Year is proceeding to Theology.



KATZ, MURIEL ROSE,
Dauphin, Man.

Curling, Bowling, Dramatics and Economics are Muriel's chief activities. Does a good deal of knitting for the Red Cross.



LAWTON, DOROTHY JEAN,
Hyaf, Sask.

One of the girls from the Co-ed Chorus of the "U." Interests are Dramatics, S.C.M., bowling. Plans to go into Social Service, and is especially keen on child psychology.



LENNOX, ELLEN MAE,
Swan River, Man.

The pianist for the French Club. Bowling and *The Manitoban* have also taken up her time. Plans to be a teacher.



Graduates • 1940-41

LIVINGSTON, MARGARET ALICE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Member of the Dramatics Council, 1939-40-41. Curling Rep. on the Athletic Council. Wardrobe Mistress for Dramatics, 1940-41. Marg. also bowls; plans to go into Social Service.

MACDONALD, MARY LOIS,
Winnipeg, Man.

Mary Lo is interested in bowling, has done costumes for the Dramatic Society, is a member of the Co-ed Chorus. Plans to go in for secretarial work.

McGIRR, KATHLEEN WINIFRED,
Dauphin, Man.

The delight of the History class! President of Dramatics, 1939-40-41. Senior Co-ed Rep. to the Council, 1940-41. Track team, 1938-39-40. Basketball Rep. on Athletic Council, 1939-40-41. Class "Vox," Rep. 1939-40. Enthusiastic member of the History and English Clubs.

McNICHOLL, ARCHIE MARTIN,
Winnipeg, Man.

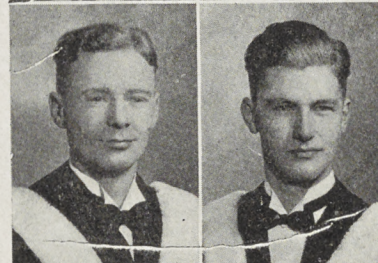
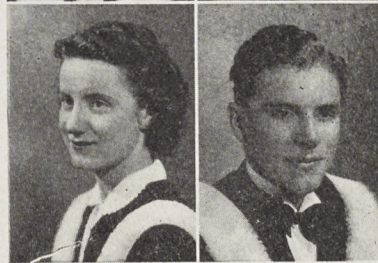
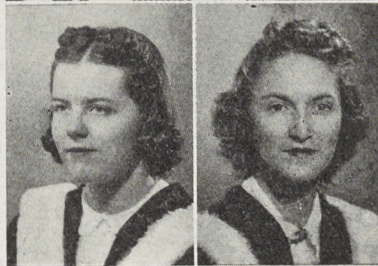
Archie is returning to the ranks of the teachers.

NORWELL, JEAN PATRICIA,
Winnipeg, Man.

One of the "bright lights" of the Senior Ladies' Parlor. Vice-president of the Athletic Council, 1939-40; Secretary, 1940-41. Co-ed Athletic Rep., 1939-40. Interested in track and basketball. Also excelled as the Villain of the Prize-Winning Smeller Drama of the Co-ed Banquet, 1940-41.

TINGLEY, HELEN LOUISE,
Transcona, Man.

"Ting" was President of the Women's U.C. Athletics, 1940-41. Swimming Rep., 1939-41. Keen on basketball, hockey and tennis. Athletic Rep. of the Co-eds, 1940-41. Known to some as "Butch."



MACDONALD, DONALDA BLANCHE,
Winnipeg, Man.

N. W. Hutchison and Isbister Scholarships, 1937-38; Sir James Aikens English Scholarship, 1938-39; Principal John McKay Scholarship, 1939-40; Andrew Browning Baird, 1940-41. Junior U.M.S.U. award for "Brown and Gold," 1939-40. Associate Editor of "Vox," 1940-41.

McEOWEN, MARY FRANCES,
Winnipeg, Man.

Chairman of the U.C. Make-up Committee, 1940-41, and Tennis Rep. on the Athletic Council, 1940-41. Mary is also a member of the Co-ed Chorus, the Senior S.C.M. Council, and is interested in bowling, badminton and skating.

MACDONALD, ELLIOTT BURTON,
Winnipeg, Man.

The energetic, wavy - red - haired power behind the throne in Fourth Year. A lawyer-to-be, Elliott has been Business Manager of Dramatics, "Brown and Gold" Rep. and Secretary-Treasurer of his class.

WILKINSON, MAURICE PICKARD,
Winnipeg, Man.

President of the History Club, 1940-41, and S.C.M. 1940-41. Active in the Glee Club (remember the drunken sentry in "Iolanthe"?). Proceeding to Theology at Wycliffe College.

NIGHSWANDER, MARY LOUISE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Mary Louise has taken principal parts in two Glee Club productions—"Leila" in "Iolanthe" and "Pitt-Sing" in "The Mikado." Takes great interest in Dramatics and was chosen the best actress of the Inter-faculty Drama Festival, 1940-41. Member of the Co-ed Chorus for three years and did a special dance at Variety Night. Also belongs to the Chapel Choir and the French Club.

WOODSIDE, ELLINOR A.,
Winnipeg, Man.

"Pete" was class Social Rep., 1938-39. Vice-president of the Social Committee and Wardrobe Mistress of Dramatics, 1939-40. Secretary of the Co-ed Council and President of the Social Committee, 1940-41. One of the reasons why the Senior Ladies' Parlor is never dull!

Graduates • 1940-41

PETO, LEONARD,
Winnipeg, Man.

The legitimate stage has seen much of Leonard these last few years and at the Drama Festival Len saw a lot of the stage, when with a great expenditure of energy he played the role of a corpse. Looking forward to a career in teaching.

PRIMMER, DOROTHY HELEN,
Cardale, Man.

Dot's special interests are bowling and make-up work for Dramatics. She is also a member of the English Club. Plans to go into Education next year.

SMILEY, ROSS VICTOR,
Winnipeg, Man.

President of Economics Club, 1940-41. College's leading connoisseur of music, philosophy and lipstick. Ross aims to take his place at the bar (i.e., law).

SEXTON, KATHLEEN MATHILDA,
Regent, Man.

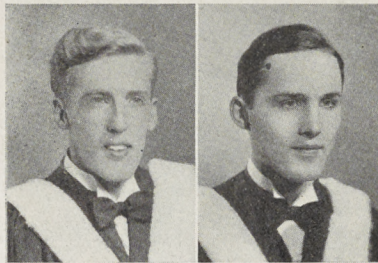
Secretary of the U.C. Dramatic Society, 1939-40. Class Dramatic Rep., 1940-41. Athletic Hockey Rep. 1940-41. Does occasional bits for "The Manitoban." Kay's ambition is just to be happy!

SMITH, HELEN ISABEL,
Winnipeg, Man.

Isbister Scholarships, 1938-39-40. La Verendrye French Prize, 1939-40. Sir John Eaton Scholarship, 1939-40. Member of the French and Music Clubs and also of the Chapel Choir.

THOMPSON, PATRICIA
GERTRUDE,
Transcona, Man.

Pat is keen on curling and bowling; studies English, History, Psychology and Sociology and plans to be a nurse after she graduates from College.



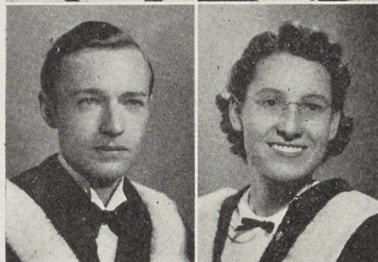
ROMANICK, JOHN WILLIAM,
Winnipeg, Man.

Scholarship winner, 1937-38. Prize for Oral French, 1939-40. John is quite a scientist. One of his own "brews" (a sure formula for "rising in the world") almost brought the school down.



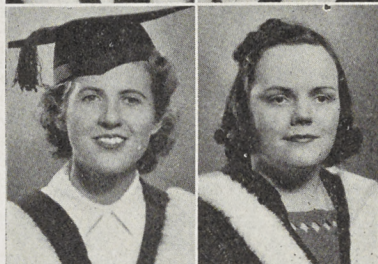
PHILPOTT, HELEN,
Winnipeg, Man.

Helen has taken an active interest in bowling and in S.C.M. Her subjects are English, History, Psychology, French and Religious Education. Wants to teach in a kindergarten in Toronto.



REID, LOIS MARGARET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Lois won the Sir James Aikins Scholarship in Grade XII. Member of the U. of M. track team; goes in for hockey and basketball. Interested in Debating and French Club. Track Rep. on the Athletic Council. Expects to move to Boston next year.



SHEARER, ALBERTA,
Winnipeg, Man.

Senior Rep. to the U.M.S.U., 1940-41. Sir James Aikins English Scholarship and Principal Sparling Scholarship, 1937-38. John Humphrey Graham Scholarship, 1938-39. Belongs to English, History and Music Clubs. Class Vice-president, 1938-39-40. Co-ed Social Chairman



SMITH, EMILY PHYLLIS,
Winnipeg, Man.

Phyllis is majoring in English and History and has done most of her work extra-murally. She plans to go back to teaching after graduation.



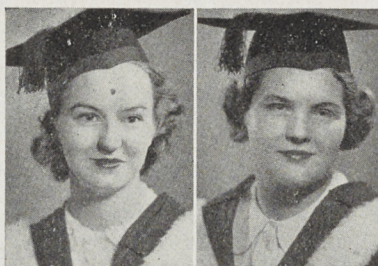
SUMI, EMILY,
Winnipeg, Man.

The lady who astounded the United College Parliament by talking French at it. Director of "Taming of the Shrew, 1939-40; "Aria Da Capo," and "The Master of the House," 1940-41. Vice-president of Dramatics, 1940-41. Class Debating Rep., 1940-41. Also does bowling and leads in the French Club.

Graduates • 1940-41

TROUP, ELEANORE RUDDIMAN,
Winnipeg, Man.

Eleanore's interests are bowling and make-up for Dramatics. She is a member of the Glee Club costume Committee and excels at collecting stunt properties! Plans to go in for secretarial work.



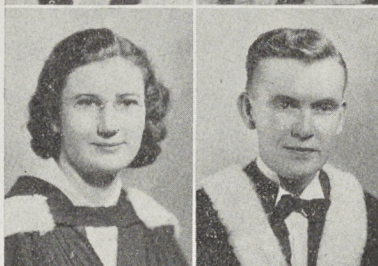
WYE, EDNA ONEITA,
Transcona, Man.

Edna belongs to the English, French and Music Clubs. Music is her particular interest, however, and she plans to go on with it after graduation.



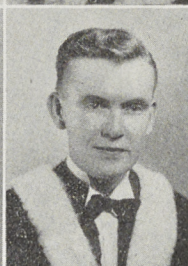
HARDING, ELSIE ELIZABETH,
Transcona, Man.

Elsie takes an Honors course in Mathematics. Interests are gym, swimming, Chapel Choir. Plans to take Education next year.



LARUSSON, H. V.,
Sherridon, Man.

Precision personified with the personal touch. "Vox" Rep. for graduation year. Honoring in English.



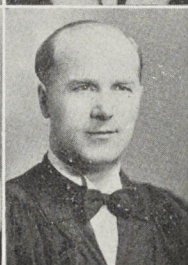
KATZ, JOSEPH,
Hubbard, Sask.

Quoting Katz's philosophy, "Men prefer their loves to be brutal but women prefer it with kid gloves."



ELLIOTT, ANDREW GILLESPIE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Emmanuel Baptist Church.



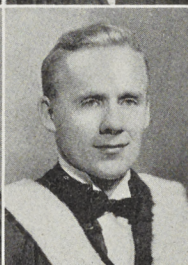
FRIEBERT, ANTHONY,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Garson, Tyndal field.



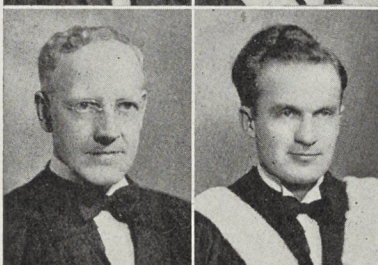
TAYLOR, B.A., GEORGE ERWIN,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Graduate in Arts, 1938. Director of Religious Education, Augustine United Church.



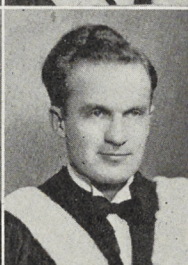
STEWART, JAMES ESEX,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Conducted mission during year at Springfield.



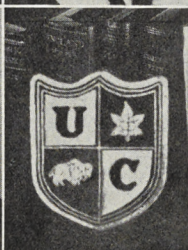
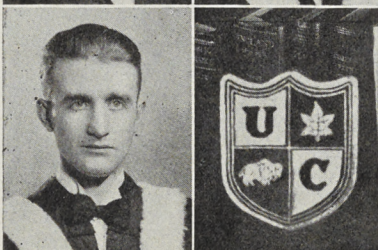
BRAY, B.A., WESLEY,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Graduate in Arts, 1938. President of Theology, 1940-41. Union Point field.

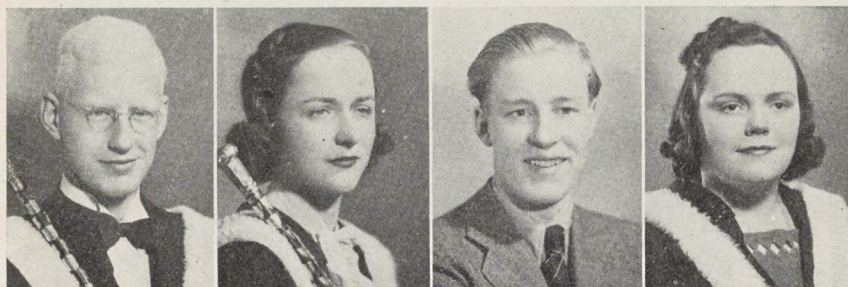


EUSTACE, B.A., ANDREW ELIAS,
Winnipeg, Man.

Theology. Mission field at White-mouth. Graduate in Arts in 1933.



United College Council

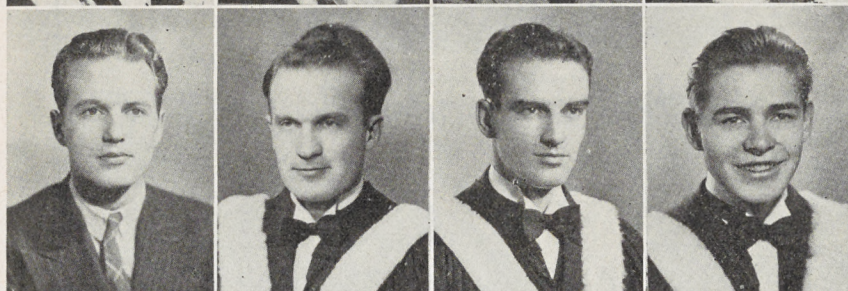


ROGER GRAHAM,
Senior Stick.

DOREEN RICHMOND,
Lady Stick.

MARSHALL CROWE,
Treasurer.

ALBERTA SHEARER,
Senior U.M.S.U. Rep.

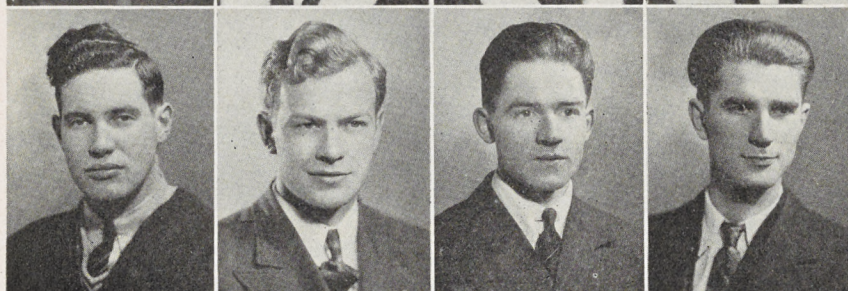


FRANK MYLES,
Secretary.

WESLEY BRAY,
President of Theology.

DONALD WELCH,
President of Fourth Year.

GEORGE FREEMAN,
Additional Rep. for Fourth
Year.

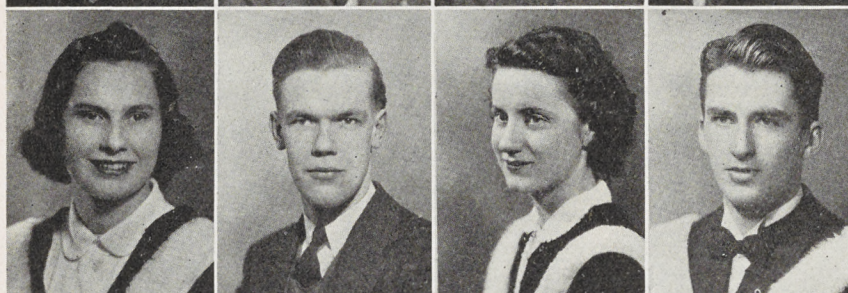


DOUGLAS SUMNER,
President of Third Year.

SEFAN BJARNASON,
President of First Year.

ROBERT MCGIRR,
President of Collegiate.

HARVEY DRYDEN,
President of Athletics.

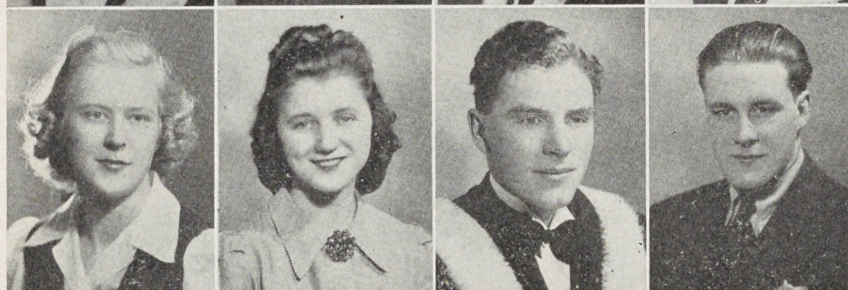


ELEANOR WOODSIDE,
Social Chairman.

JACK SHAVER,
Editor of "Vox."

KAY MCGIRR,
President of Dramatics.

HARRY GUEST,
President of Debating.



AUDREY FRIDFINNISON,
Junior Women's Ass'n Rep.

FRANCES ZEGIL,
Vice-Lady Stick.

ELLIOTT MACDONALD,
"Brown and Gold" Rep.

HARRY CROWE,
Junior U.M.S.U. Rep.



HELEN TINGLEY,
President of Women's
Athletics.

ALLAN AVERY,
President of Men's Club.

The Collegiate Department

... It also has a Graduation



In connection with the 17th session of the Manitoba Conference of the United Church of Canada, Winnipeg, June 1941, the Collegiate Department held its Graduation Exercises.

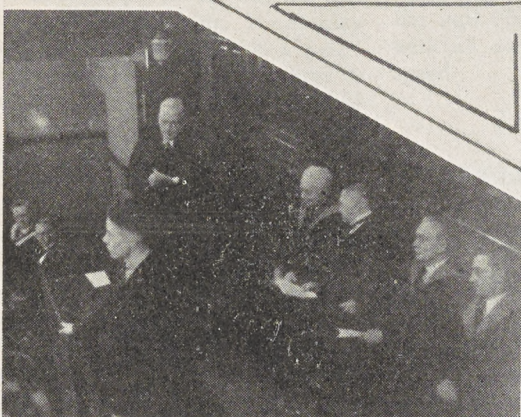
Dr. C. A. Myers, acting Secretary of the Board of Christian Education gave the address to the graduates.

An important item on the programme was the presentation of an illuminated address to Miss Eleanor D. Bowes on the occasion of her retirement.

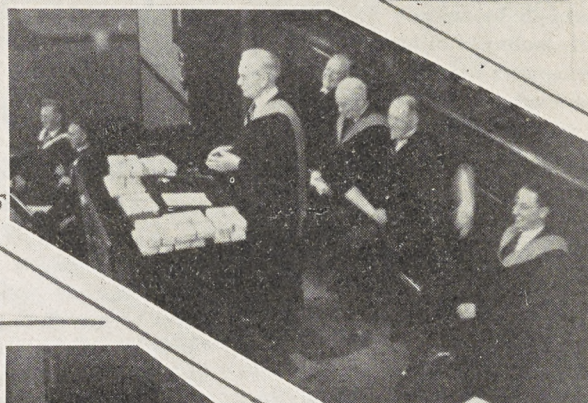
The exercises served to emphasize the connection between United College and the Church which it represents. The Conference and the College as well as the public were reminded that the tradition of the Church as educator is still alive.



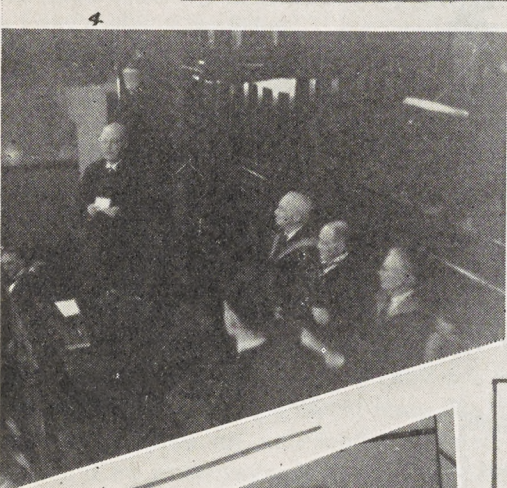
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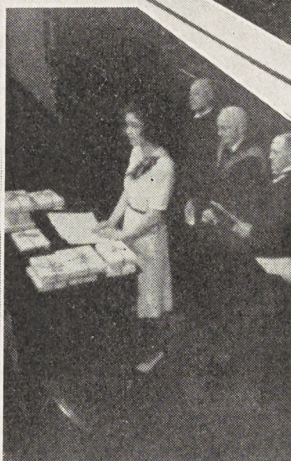
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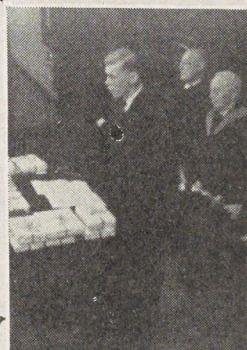
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4



6



7



8



9

1. The Collegiate student body.
2. Important people — President, Vice-president, etc.
3. Another class picture presented.

4. Another class picture received.
5. An amusing portion of Dr. Myers' address.
6. Grade XI says farewell.

7. Grade XII says farewell.—Did-n't they ever present the prizes?
8. We forgot the Glee Club.
9. The Dean remains until the last.



"Then you jump into this spin."

"Not me. Then I smoke a Sweet Cap."

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."



MISS LUCY SNYDER, B.A.

On many occasions we have had the privilege of expressing appreciation of one of our co-workers. On no occasion has the opportunity been more welcome than the one we now embrace to record the value of the services of Miss Lucy Snyder, B.A., and the place she has made for herself in our midst.

She is now about to forego the rather onerous duties of the Registrar's Office and to assume the new role of making a home. For her and for her husband, Mr. F. Stanley Gameny, B.A., who is also a graduate of this College, our prayer is that He Who guides will vouchsafe to them many years in which to enjoy each other's love.

To Miss Snyder we wish to express our highest esteem. She has been, we have felt, in accord with the Christian principles which lie at the foundation of our College. She brought to the daily round a willingness to serve—a willingness apparently begotten by her devotion. She possesses a keen insight into the verities of life and her service has been characterized by a mastery of the many phases of her duties.

In her relations with the Faculty and students she has been uniformly

A "Vale" of a Different Nature

courteous, direct and unhesitating. We feel, however, that these were the outcome of clear thinking unbiased by any considerations of self.

We shall miss her, but in the more important endeavour to which she has now directed her talents we do with all our hearts wish her God-speed.

MISS ELEANOR D. BOWES, B.A.

Miss Eleanor D. Bowes came to Wesley College twenty years ago from Alma College, Ontario, to be dean of Sparling Hall and to teach French. She came to a very difficult position at a time critical in the history of the College. Difficulties, however, have never daunted Miss Bowes; on the contrary, they have challenged her. Every difficulty has been met and overcome with resolution and dignity.

Miss Bowes' decision to come west instead of going to a position at Mount Allison was final, and having once put her hand to the plough, she has never turned back. In fact, so thorough a westerner has she become, that she does not even intend to return to Ontario to retire.

One of her characteristics, which has been at the same time the despair and the envy of her friends and colleagues, is her amazing vitality and energy. She has never missed a day's work because of ill-health; she has belonged to countless clubs; she has travelled to the four corners of the earth; her hobbies have been legion, but the one in which she has gained the greatest proficiency is photography.

And now Miss Bowes is about to retire. Perhaps, however, we should apologize for the word "retire," for we predict that her life will be as full of activity as ever. At the end of June she is taking to the open road once more. Vancouver is her first objective, and before Winnipeg greets her again she will have crossed and re-crossed a continent. With her go the best wishes of students and colleagues.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 2)

These are two important functions preserved by the church college. They are both functions essential to the life of man. He must continually make an independent search for truth and he must regard the human personality as supreme. The Church presenting a liberal Arts education is fulfilling these functions in a unique way. It represents a faith that there is truth, and that the truth shall make us free. It is worth sacrificing to preserve that faith. That is what we claim to be doing on the battle front. Maintaining the Church as an educator is a means of doing the same thing.

In our country and in our province there is special reason for carrying on. In countless cases the Church here has anticipated state

action. In the realm of higher and in some cases even elementary education; in social and health services; in Indian work; above all, in extending a welcoming hand and an understanding heart to the great numbers of the Central European immigrants whose children will share the destiny of Western Canada. In all these fields the Church took the lead. Considering her record and the contribution she has already made, it seems nothing short of disastrous to snatch from the Church her secular activities.

The greatest of these, and the one, for reasons given which makes the greatest contribution, is higher education. As we sacrifice so much for the more obvious battle front, let us not overlook the home front lest in gaining the world we lose our soul.



Phelpsian

With the kind permission
this review of Professor

PROFESSOR PHELPS has long been an enigma. Thwarted females—and males—eking out painful university courses of English are baffled by him; sternly logical economics advocates are scornful of him; seekers of “Culture” and a few of the more backward Sc. men are distressed by him. But each year a score or so students are stimulated to some of their best thinking and most exciting writing at and for English Club.

Many criticisms are levelled at the man. The classic one concerns his tentativeness. The common disgruntled comment is that you never get from him a straight idea, bluntly stated, unriden by a host of semi-suggested conditions. He deals, they say, only in the realm of subtle implication. He gives you this man’s word and that man’s word, and as for himself—an annoying smirky smile. It might almost be said that he puts to practice that much expressed but little followed dictum of the historians. These gentry are most fond of reiterating that history is a baffling complex of intertwined greys and then proceeding to paint it in categorical black and white.

But whether the gentleman’s manner indicates the unclear thinking imputed by the economists, or a fine discrimination impossible to them, he has recently put himself plainly on record in print. When “Vox” approached Professor Phelps for a contribution to this issue it was unceremoniously referred to the printed copies of his C.B.C. talks: “This Canada,” and “These United States.” “There,” he said, “you’ll find my faiths, if I have any.” And so as a

member of “Vox’s” editorial staff I have been commissioned to “do” Phelps.

The broadcasts were the fruit of extensive trips through every province and state of Canada and the United States. The Canadian ones are a strong attempt at something necessary only in Canada—an attempt to sell the country to its inhabitants. The talks on America (or Ussonia) are a direct rebuke and challenge to Canada. His report on his own country is rather an uncomfortable one, suggesting much confusion and frustration (on the part of the country, not the reporter). When he speaks of the United States the impression rendered is one of great and significant achievement.

If Germany fails and it is possible for free men to speak of “the future,” that future must be one tremendously influenced by the United States. Slowly perhaps, but certainly Ussonian weight is becoming decisive in this prerequisite struggle for possession of our future. Surely a thorough insight into the character of this great country is necessary for us all. With an eye, then, to the destiny of the whole world, Professor Phelps has put forth his estimate. His verdict on the country is far from disheartening; rather it is such as to stir with fresh hope the most thoroughly disillusioned.

No such awful import hangs upon the state of affairs in Canada. In most respects we are a small and necessarily modest land. It is far too easy for Canadians, drunk with their colossal number of square miles, to forget their country’s limitations. A clear knowledge of just why those square miles have so few people is

Pamphlets

of the author, Vox presents
for Phelps's C.B.C. talks



badly needed. The vast bulk of the Canadian shield, engrossing all but a rich dab of Ontario and Quebec and the whole of North-Western Canada, can never support more than the sparsest of populations. The wide fertile Eastern coastal plain of the United States is under the Atlantic before it reaches our Maritimes. The great central plain of the continent which makes America the world's richest farm country gives way very shortly in Canada to the barren wastes of Precambrian rock. In the West the rich plain possessed by Americans between mountain and sea dissolves to a few narrow scattered valleys in British Columbia.

Andre Siegfried compares Canada to a string of beads: little blobs of population strung along the northern boundary of the United States. With a great deal of labour we can wrest raw materials from our western plains, our water, and our wilderness and sell them to the world. The livelihood so gained will be precariously sensitive to any change in the world market. This should serve as some physical background to what is reported on Canada.

Basic to both talks is the speaker's faith in the ability of most humans, given half a chance, to live happy and satisfying lives. He quotes an investigation cited by the Beards in their "America in Mid-Passage" to the effect that United States has resources of agriculture and industry sufficient at full capacity to give all its citizens real incomes equivalent to \$5,000 a year. Two-thirds of the citizens of Ussonia are, he believes, living lives almost beyond parallel in history for any large mass of people.

In his talks he attempts to get at the nature of this success and to indicate the hopes held by Americans for bringing the remaining one-third (a full forty million people of course) up to par.

An impressionistic survey of American history, picked up in odd snatches between anecdotes, gives us the spirit at least of the country's development. It is the story of illimitable riches opening up before an advancing wave of people. Frontier after frontier came into being, was tamed, and left behind. Much of the best that is in the American character was born of this frontier. From it came an intense faith in the right of all to a fair share of material goods; from it of course came American ideas of equality and the essence of American democracy.

In the process of conquering their country, Americans were themselves conquered. They moulded and changed the frontier, but the frontier also moulded and changed them. A great portion of the people of a tired and run-down world were, so to speak, put into a new, fresh and vigorous world and sucked up into themselves the new-found vitality.

The opportunities and tendencies of this new land were all towards material things. Until the physical frontier was no more, it engrossed almost complete American attention. And during this process a very old human lesson was illustrated. Where there are riches to be had the ruthlessly strong and cunning will do their utmost to possess all for themselves. It seemed that after the country had been won

the Morgans, the Rockefellers and the huge corporations which perpetuated the power aggrandized by these. But by the time of Professor Phelps trip American capitalism had floundered in the great depression and New Deal modifications had arrived. It is suggested that the frontier spirit, stymied and frustrated since the end of the physical frontier by 1890, had come into play again.

Until the last decade of the nineteenth century Americans had been able to answer oppression of any kind by moving on to a new place where conditions satisfied them. In the changed circumstances of the twentieth century they have begun with the same faith and energy to make their institutions, governmental and business, consonant with a similar chance for living. Perhaps this is the supreme hope we have for our post-war world.

The sentimental misgivings of those who talk of American philistinism and "crass materialism," Professor Phelps brands as a blasphemy against the hope and chance of our age. He is very hard on any who extoll the disciplinary value of privation—for others. A high standard of living has meant for at least eighty million Americans bright, cheerful, happy lives. It has also meant a rich contribution to and enjoyment of music, literature and art. None are so desperately materialistic as those who live in slums.

The Gallup polls in England and the United States might be a useful index. According to their penguin book, "Britain by Mass Observation," a very large proportion of lower class Londoners have no opinions whatsoever. "It's not for such as us to say," they answer. Americans, on the other hand, little doubt their individual right to a point of view, to an informed awareness. It can in fact be very seriously contended that the American man on the street was more intelligently aware of the basic facts of the world situation before this war than were many British and French statesmen.

There are great and tragic exceptions to this American well-being—forty million of them—but Professor Phelps was confident that in American citizens was the will to push its democratic frontier ever farther. Certainly any slave class philosophy which doubted the advisability of this aim was hard to find. As a

symbol of this great drive towards human betterment we are given the New Deal with its TVA, its WPA, its National Art Weeks and its overwhelming popular American support. "We felt then," said Professor Phelps, "that the American dream was in demonstration in terms of fine human values."

In my exuberance to give full space to these United States I have left little time to deal with this Canada. In these talks our reporter is much concerned over our lack of an exciting national faith comparable to that to the south of us. The idea sometimes heard that Canadians combine the best of the American character with the best of the English character is rather shortly disposed of. Some of us cling to pathetic faiths repudiated by all Americans and the best English a century ago.

In these days of German, Italian, and Japanese chauvinism any appeal to nationalism must provoke suspicion. Protectionism and isolationism must not be allowed to mask an enlightened nationalism. But Professor Phelps has not lost faith in the ability of the nation unit to perform a valuable function. The whole message of the United States testifies to a vital and beneficent nationalism. And since the Dominion of Canada, rather accidentally called into being seventy years ago, has not yet resolved into its component parts, perhaps it is time we began to realize some of its potentialities.

The talks on Canada deal with one province at a time. The attempt is made to whip up enthusiasm for their physical beauty, or charm, or fascination and to rouse an interest in the peculiar qualities of the people. In each talk the pressing problems, in the main economic, of the province are put forth. At once we are confronted with the whole complex of history behind the Rowell-Sirois Commission and its report.

Living standards in the Maritimes and Saskatchewan are set beside those in Ontario. The discrepancy is huge. Manitoba only prospers as the rest of the West prospers. Alberta, with more unexhausted resources of her own, seems able for a while to get along without seeking readjustments. B.C., Ontario and Quebec, with rich natural endowments of wood and minerals under direct provincial control,

(Continued on Page 24)



MAIL DAY

THE advent of automobiles made mail days half what they used to be. Only one part of the "used to be" remained. Old Ed Mann still considered mail day a half holiday, chores or no chores. There he sat on the chair which Marjorie brought to him, leaning partly on the counter, partly on his cane. His bent, grizzled figure caused little commotion among the gossip fiends who perched on bags of salt, harness or other merchandise. Few people spoke to Old Ed. Marjorie, the efficient store clerk, always appeared with a chair and a "good day" when he pushed open the front door. From then until long after the mail truck had disappeared up the grade, he sat motionless, listening to local gossip with his poor receiving apparatus. He had had a stroke. More often he re-lived his vivid past.

Maybe this new restricted sale of a gasoline would bring back the good old days. Maybe it would bring back more horses to the hitching posts. Maybe he would sell his old Chev and bring back his horse. But no earthly power could bring back Donald Stone.

Old Ed nodded over his cane as he recalled how he and Don loudly expounded the merits and demerits of Jones' alfalfa, the Fowlers' new-fangled closed car or Bessie's twin calves. Don was a great fellow. That is, until his adopted son started following Ed's daughter, Cora, to the milk house. Facts must not be misconstrued. The young buck, leaning on the stable door and kicking manure with his big gum rubber boot, wasn't much interested in Cora as she pressed her head against the fat belly of the cow. Not he: the cow was his interest. Stall after stall contained the same. Old Ed had the best milkers in the district. "Some day," thought young Stone, "when Borden becomes a city, this farm will supply all

its need for milk," and he would spit out a piece of straw as Cora moved to the next cow out of his sight.

Somehow or other young Stone had won Cora's heart and she had been a dutiful wife to him for fifteen years. Six healthy sons graced his farm; yet Stone was waiting for a better prize. Wasn't Old Ed due for a stroke? Then all those beautiful cows would be his. Old Ed didn't have that stroke, not until two years ago at the time of the big storm. The only after-effects were a convenient loss of hearing and a more acute dislike for young Stone. It was unfortunate that Don Stone died before he reached the eighty mark. Old Ed always blamed young Stone for neglecting his old foster father.

Whose youngster was this? Nearly tripped over Old Ed's cane on his way to the counter. He doesn't look like his father. Has the features of that—whose features did he have? That threshing gang seven or eight years ago. A moustache from Winnipeg had attracted the kid's mother. She, poor thing, later married King, and died at the birth of King's fifth boy. King never knew whether the first was his or not. But what was the King youngster wanting?

"... an' she had two, then jumped down, ate the feed and went back up and had two more. I brought in the eggs," extracting a slip of paper from the innermost depths of binder twine, gopher tails, peanuts and some tin foil, "an' I want some feed bags and some puffed wheat. That makes fourteen cats she has now." A beam of satisfaction crossed his already beaming face. Hadn't he scattered some "big news"? He kicked more varnish from the counter. There used to be a tin strip that saved the varnish.

(Continued on Page 24)

CANADA

... Versailles

MOST Canadians know little about our foreign policy, and care less. Occupied in the prosaic business of earning their livings, raising their families, and getting along with their neighbours, they have little inclination to bother their heads about such far-away and vague matters as whether we ought to have a legation in Russia, or whether we ought to enter into definite commitments to fight for the Empire. The fact is that for most of us, the rest of the world has little to do with what we care about.

That the outside world does exist, and that the things that Canada does in the world can profoundly affect us, we are beginning to learn now that we are in another war. It is costing half our national income to finance our part in the war; there is a tremendous expansion of war industries; great numbers of our young men have been rooted up from their homes and jobs to join the fighting services; the western farmer suddenly finds himself earning his living by helping to burden his government with an unprecedented wheat surplus; the whole basis of our export economy has been dislocated by the loss of markets, and gaining of new ones; the east finds itself in the midst of a manufacturing boom; we even find that some of our recent neighbours have been interned for believing that the Judgment Day is imminent, and that they have discovered the number of the beast. There is no longer any doubt as to the very real importance to each Canadian of the policy his government follows in relation with the rest of the world.

The following is a general view of Canada's policy since World War I, and an attempt to raise the problems met in trying to evaluate its wisdom.

First, then, Canada's policy with respect to the Treaty of Versailles and the League.

At the peace conference Canada was represented, sat in on the deliberations, and affixed her signature to the treaty, although she probably had very little to do with determining the actual terms agreed upon. She allowed the major powers to make the decisions, and she aped them. She also committed herself to membership in the League of Nations, apparently wishing to play her part in the effort to create a lasting peace. It very early developed, however, that Canada was not prepared to accept the full implications of Article X, the clause which put teeth in the League: she repeatedly attacked it, and eventually it was sufficiently emasculated to be quite harmless. Canada's objection was based on her unwillingness to accept the responsibility of dispatching her quota of military might should it become necessary for the League to control a misbehaving member nation on the other side of the globe.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that Canada's attitude towards the League was entirely negative and selfish. She went through all the motions of advocating disarmament, she was instrumental in winning the consent of the Commonwealth members to the optional clause in the statute of the World Court she tried to have set up as a better method of settling minority disputes. When the League moved against Italy in 1935 to impose sanctions, Canada co-operated. True, in the Riddell incident she repudiated his attempt to put a little more reality into the League action: but in the circumstances she felt that the major powers weren't very eager for vigorous and dangerous action, and that it was not her responsibility to point them their path of duty when she was secure. With the collapse of the League in recent years, she has turned her attention toward more promising ways of furthering her interests.

The 1941 Arts Valedictorian discusses Canada's Foreign Policy

to *World War II*

On the whole, then, we may say that Canada's policy in respect to the League has been one of co-operation mitigated by a feeling that some of the larger countries on whose actions the fate of the League depended were not willing to make any very serious effort on its behalf.

ANOTHER aspect of Canadian policy deserves our attention, namely, our relation to Britain and the Empire. At the end of the last war our nation was to all intents and purposes a part of the British Empire, tied more or less to the Mother Country's apron strings. In the war cabinet, at imperial conferences, and at the peace, Canada did no doubt have a say in respect to the Empire's policy: but that it differed in any fundamental way from the rest of the Empire in its outlook on policy is incredible. In practise it was overawed with admiration for the British and their policies.

In the following years, the tendency toward some kind of central imperial government as manifested at the Washington Conference of 1921 and at the peace conference itself was abruptly reversed with the crisis in Turkey in 1922, when war between Britain and Turkey was imminent, and Canada was faced by the unwelcome prospect of fighting for a purely British interest thousands of miles away. When the incident was safely past, Canadian statesmen decided to make sure that the thing didn't happen again. From then on Canada would make no commitments in advance to fight the wars of other members of the Empire, but would reserve the right to decide on her participation as the incident arose. Thus Canada has kept out of sight while Britain was at work with the Lausanne Treaty, the Locarno agreement, the Hoare-Laval agreement, British assent to the remilitarization of the Rhineland,

the Munich Pact, etc. The watchword of our war policy was "Parliament will decide."

Another sign of this drift toward freedom of action from the Empire was the Statute of Westminster, which gave legal expression to our right to autonomy over our own affairs.

Similarly we set up legations in a few foreign countries and negotiated our own treaties. At the same time Canada gave Britain a free hand in the determination of British foreign policy, while she accepted complete responsibility for her local defence.

At the Ottawa Economic Conference in 1933 she showed her independence by driving as hard a bargain as she could with Britain.

Throughout these years, then, Canada has tended toward as much independence from Britain as possible. Canada will mind her affairs if Britain will mind hers. At the same time, however, it needs no very great mind to perceive that our real relation to Britain is very much more powerful than one might guess from examining the technicalities. We have in practise let Britain take over our foreign policy in respect to Europe, with the result that we woke up in 1939 to find ourselves at war with Germany.

THE war has been a turning-point once again in our policy: we are back at the game of doing our bit for the Empire, and letting Britain decide our fate. Under the impact of a real test, our "freedom of action" has been revealed as freedom in a very limited and superficial sense, and in all essential matters we are still abdicating our rights and responsibilities to Britain. Britain decides the nature of her wartime policies, and what she proposes to do if she wins, without much reference to what Canada wants, probably because Canada wants whatever Britain wants. In short, Canada's emancipation from the status of colony to the status of nation

is not nearly as far advanced as we might naively think.

A few other aspects of our foreign policy remain to be mentioned in passing—our relations with the States, and the East, and our trade policies.

Little need be said of our relations with the States beyond the fact that we live on cordial terms, have had no very vexing problems of late, and are increasingly interdependent economically. Canada is full of American capital, and America full of Canadian produce. In recent years treaties have considerably reduced the trade barriers erected by former regimes. There have been numerous signs of the fact that we recognize common interests: viz., the President's Ogdensburg address, the joint defence commission, the various commissions on boundaries, lake levels, fishing, etc. Canada has, however, played no part in the Pan-American movement.

In respect to Japan, Canada has always viewed her uneasily. In 1921 she was instrumental in preventing the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance: in the intervening years she has strengthened her coastal defences and reduced her trade with that country. She relies, however, more on the American and British naval forces in the Far East than anything she herself does.

In her attitude toward world trade, it has always been a keystone of our policy to try to find markets for the export of our staples like wheat, newsprint, and base metals, and at the same time to protect home industry. This queer policy, the effort at compromising the divergent economic interests of our manufacturers and our primary producers, has resulted in an oscillation between attempts at greater, or lesser tariff restrictions, depending upon which government is in power. At present our policy is a heritage from the Ottawa agreements, which were based on imperial preferences mixed with King's reciprocity tendencies toward the United States.

ON THE basis of this general sketch, can we pick out the main features of our foreign policy? First of all, there has been a real attempt to obtain independence in dealing with matters of interest to ourselves only. In the fundamental issues of peace and war, we have adopted a typical colonial attitude, throwing in

our lot completely with that of Britain and putting ourselves at her discretion. Relatively secure ourselves, we have been willing to play a part in the League commensurate with our status, but not to put our faith very deeply in an organization that our betters didn't believe in either. We have always felt that we were a rather second-rate and insignificant power whose world interests depended on the goodwill of Britain and the States, and we have been content to leave all the big issues up to them.

When all is said and done, the underlying thesis of our approach to world affairs has been that we are a small, weak nation whose fate rests in other hands; and while we will do a little diplomatic fumbling on our own as a member of the League of Nations, as the proprietor of a legation in Washington, and as one party to a few minor trade treaties, while we will ask our mother not to call us childish names any more, still we realize that after all mother knows best about the important things, and we had better help her to do whatever she thinks best.

Let us attempt a judgment of our policy in the light of realities. Naturally the first problem is this: What are the real national interests of Canadians? Surely the answer is, our share of the advantages available from living in a world community.

If Canada lived in isolation from the rest of the world, Canadians would suffer in every realm of life. Take, for example, the most tangible side of life, the economic. If we lived in economic isolation we would be reduced to a peasant standard of living for the majority; we would probably have to give up most of our mass production system because of our deficiencies in the necessary coal and iron stocks of heavy industry; we would have no cotton, no tropical fruit, none of the goods that we were unable to produce ourselves. At the same time our surplus stocks of wheat, nickel, copper, gold, lumber, and newsprint would be of little use to us. Surely it is obvious that our national interests lie in promoting free intercourse with other nations, in trading our surpluses for theirs, and in keeping our relations governed by law and order and justice. To be concrete, our national interests embrace the widening of markets, the increase of imports which we need, the preservation of our na-

tional integrity, and the maintenance of law and security in world affairs.

Nor is it hard to single out the things which are inimical to our national interests. The exploitation of our economy by others, whether by tariff walls or by the undue power of foreign investors, should be resented. That we should be compelled to maintain our position by wars every twenty years because others shirk their world responsibilities is another obvious evil. Now this is all very obvious: and yet it is a saddening experience to discover how consistently nations can ignore the obvious.

In retrospect, then, what have been the weaknesses in Canadian policy? The first mistake has been that she has played her part in bringing down upon the heads of the peoples of the world another war. Canada has shared the general failing of all the nations, that they have consistently dodged the duties that demanded real sacrifices from them if a lasting peace was to be built. She had a voice at the Peace Conference, but she shared the short-sightedness of the victorious powers; she had a place in the League, and she dodged even the minor task of bringing out into the open in the League the dangers of appeasing Italy; she should have had a voice in the direction of Empire policy, but she shook off all responsibility for British muddling until she had to take the consequences by getting into the war that resulted. She can only boast that she has not acted much more stupidly than have the other nations.

In respect of her trade policies, Canada has tried the old method of both having her cake and eating it. The kind of economic policy she desires is one that gives her a broader market for her exports and more protection for her home industries. No statesman has faced the fact that the fewer imports we buy, the fewer exports we can expect to sell. What we need is a vigorous trade policy designed to expand our markets for the staple exports that are the basis of our economic life, and the willingness to buy more and even to take slight losses if it means a real expansion of our standard of living. Germany has demonstrated that economic interpenetration is not so difficult; what we need is a fair and equitable expansion of our economic relationships with other nations.

Another lesson we must learn as a nation is to realize our independence and our power. As

long as we are willing to let others make our decisions for us, we can expect to continue making national sacrifices out of all proportion to our gains ad infinitum. By allowing men like Britain's Hoare and France's Laval to act for us in the past, we prepared for ourselves the tragedy of the present. What we should have done was to let these nations that sold out the League know that if they refused to stand by the covenant, Canada would not be responsible for aiding them when the time came for the reckoning. Instead, we assumed that because Britain was agreeing to this thing, that therefore we must do the same. To Canadians, it would seem outrageous that Britain might be making a mistake. If there is ever to be any possibility of Canada acting on her own, she must make clear her relation with the Empire. That she has interest in common with the Empire is obvious: she is bound by ties of sentiment, tradition, respect, and trade: but she must learn to assume her responsibilities for guiding her course and the Empire's course in the right paths. We would be foolish to let Britain alone decide on the peace as she sees fit, without giving our best of independent and clear-sighted criticism; if we shirk our opportunity again, we may once more be blindly committed to war twenty years hence.

My criticism of Canadian foreign policy amounts to this: that our constructive action has been confined to minor problems: that whenever a real crisis has emerged which involves Canada's major interests, she has been unable to produce either clearness of vision, or leadership, or the courage to face up to her responsibilities.

Whereabouts can we locate the weakness that has so bedevilled our foreign policy? In essence, I think the trouble "lies in ourselves, that we are underlings." Canada is devoid of a national will, or a sense of national aims; instead, she has only sectional aims. We are a disunited people. Any foreign policy that is to succeed must have behind it the support of the people: but we Canadians want a hundred different foreign policies, according to whether we are corporation heads, western farmers, Nova Scotian fishermen, French Catholics, Ontario Conservatives, or Alberta Social Crediters. We are divided by every demarcation of wealth, tradition, religion, racial origin, politi-

(Continued on Page 30)

MAIL DAY (Continued from Page 19)

Old Ed's eyes must be failing. Can't make out the man tying up his horse out front. However, the old ear did catch the phrase "dirty bohunk."

Smith had been in the district for years. Sure, he whined a bit. He was new. Maybe he'd get cheated. Did a dime buy as much as ten cents worth? A sly look was cast obliquely at Marjorie to no avail. Without glancing up, she murmured tolerantly, "Anything else, Mr. Smith, besides your tobacco and flour?" O'Malley was sure Smith's name was really Schmidt—but then O'Malley would declare his own father Chinese if he thought it would create a sensation.

Nothing could perturb the unbroken inertia of this community. Oh, buxom Nellie James bit Jones' dog on Tuesday because it had eaten Nellie's prize brood before they had cracked the shell. The party line carried the incident as a delayed broadcast because Mrs. Fraser wanted to see Minnie, the dog, limp before she rang two and one.

Two of the community's young bloods, leaning on machine parts, were discussing the crops and last night's dance in aid of the Red Cross. Who's this coming in? They don't even look up as Linda, the only eligible in the district, struts past the two and loudly asks for a couple of matches. Huh! the third time she's made an excuse to sell herself before those two. Wonder which one she had at the dance last night?

How did young Stone get by Old Ed's ears? Must have dozed for a second. Why did Stone talk so loudly when he told about the price he made on his cows? It's funny. He ought to remember that Old Ed's hired man, Johnny, drove the cows into Winnipeg. Perhaps he trusts deaf ears, or perhaps he thinks Johnny is the silent type. Johnny wasn't stupid. He obeyed orders. Young Stone had given him a bag of feed to give to the cows half way to Winnipeg. Is he leaving so soon? Perhaps he doesn't want to impress on Old Ed the fact that Cora stayed at home to do the extra chores—as usual.

What? Four-thirty? Old Ed had work to do. He picked up his paper, shuffled to the door, fumbled with the catch, then made his way to the old Chev. There was always utter silence in the store as he picked up his copy of the Weekly Press, shuffled to the door, and

fumbled with the catch. They could not hide their thoughts though, and the gears screeched as Old Ed put their thoughts into words.

"That poor old devil shouldn't be driving. Why doesn't his son-in-law drive him?" Why doesn't he? He'd love to drive him; oh yes, he'd love to drive him out of his home, off his land. The old Chev spelled independence. That's the trouble with this world. Too many conventionalities. Too many people willing to drive. Would he let his son-in-law drive him? No, he had had true Manitoba soil between his toes before he could walk, and there it would stay till he got his last suit. Drive him? By gad, he himself would drive that car, when and where he pleased, license or no license. For all he cared, the law and son-in-law could go to Halifax—or farther.

PHELPSIAN PAMPHLETS

(Continued from Page 18)

have a good deal of prosperity and little urge from nature it must be won from the Carnegies, towards changes leading to stronger Dominion government. No one as yet has shown how we can get together on the question of tariffs.

As a people we have a tremendous need for compromise. We misunderstand one another almost as badly as we misunderstand Ussonians. The barrier of wilderness dividing Eastern Canada from the West eliminated for us a common nationalizing frontier experience such as United States underwent.

In his talks Professor Phelps has endeavored to transmit his traveller's delight and excitement over a hundred aspects of each province. Set in their geographic, historical and economic milieu, he has given us the problems of each province and suggested that each, acting together as Canada, could go a long way towards solving these problems. The Sirois report, now rejected, may yet be the turning point towards this. Such developments come but slowly.

Perhaps basic in his Canadian talks is the challenge to our most solid and arrived provinces to give us some leadership. Ontario has consolidated a way of life most alluring in its physical aspects. Montreal is the home of vast financial resources which could do much for a Canadian new deal. The first must outgrow its complacent parochialism and the latter cease to look out on Canada in the manner of a robber baron seeking new riches to grab.

This Freedom Also

(Continued from Page 4)

AND then the great central European immigrant tide swept into the west; that tide which was to give the prairie provinces more than half their population in little more than a generation. In that terrific task set upon all idealists the colleges were not found wanting. Their doors were the first to fling wide and freedom of search for the truth offered by the most friendly followers of the Great Teacher. To meet the needs of the day, financial aid had to be given these students, special classes organized and risks had to be taken which sometimes proved a financial embarrassment in the future. But it was a strategic time in Canada's history and no one to-day doubts the value of the ventures. Many prominent men and women of continental European racial origin thank God for Manitoba and Wesley Colleges, for they have not only given these leaders their first experience of that unfettered freedom of thought and research but have enabled them to pass it on to the institutions in which they themselves are interested and helped to found.

In the current of history, fallacies are wont to return again and again. This is especially true in times of crisis. The most dangerous is the fallacy that the party in power has a right to use their power to curb criticism which might arise in institutions of higher learning under their care. The promoters of Marxism, State Capitalism and the lesser panaceas which have gained converts in the democratic state have not shown themselves to be more considerate of the seekers after truth than some parties of more ancient tradition have already shown in certain quarters in Canada.

Our last line of defence is our free and independent institutions of higher learning. United College is one of those important ramparts in Western Canada. She has one of the richest traditions on the continent and, what is more, has a great future if she but to herself be true. She will be true, if we the people of the great church that created her, remember and act upon those great words of "Geordie" Grant: "Every step in the progress of our race is gained (and maintained) by the sacrifice of those who lead the advance, and men who are unwilling to be sacrificed are unfit to lead."

J. M. S. (Honoris Causa, '36).

ALLEGORY

*The shadows creep. A half-forgotten thread
Of song you taught me spins about my wits,
Crooning its little words, and sighs, and flits
From wall to wall, beating its silly head
Against my heart-bars. As the shadows spread
And creep, dissolve to one, and grow more deep.
The night is groping; and the shadows sweep
A prisoned lullaby, divide and shed
Dark haunting things. Until the words grow
faint:*

*The melody grows dim and far away:
The tiny fluted echoes lift, and sway,
And sift to nothing. And the shadows paint
The vaulted darkness deeper, heap and cloud
About me like a sea. Or like a shroud.*

ITEM

*Misting twilight: and the prairies probed
With stretching shadows, indigo and serge,
Like groping purple fingers that emerge
From silhouetted trees, and homesteads robed
In greying whitewash: far behind the fence,
The bulge of scattered cattle deeps and blends
With dusk: and low where south horizon ends,
One star: and wind with musk and clover scents.*

*This might be death: but for the shift of grass,
The low of kine dissolving through the dark,
The cricket cries, the intermittent bark
Of sheep-dogs.
Slow the melting shadows mass
To one . . . fold the curving prairie breast
In dreamy night . . . blanket it to rest . . .*

—HAROLD KARR

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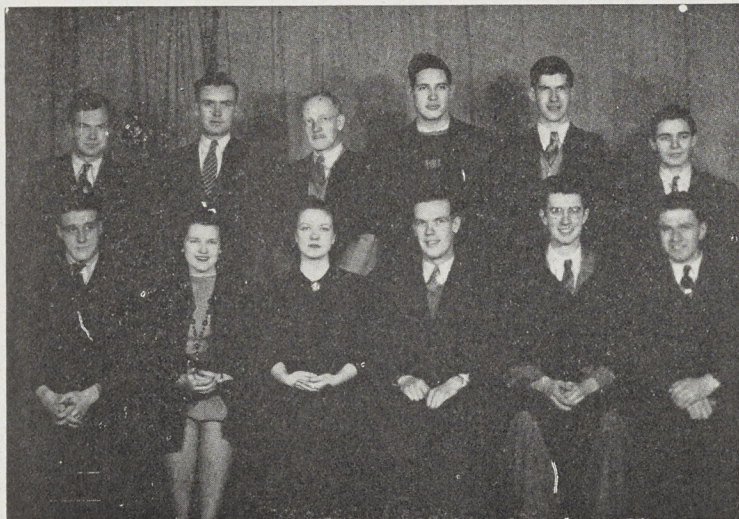
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FIRST CLASS BARBERS

Sub-Committee Reports

"VOX" STAFF



Back Row—Stefan Bjarnason, H. V. Larusson, J. Stewart, Doug. Sumner, Don Pratt, George Freeman.

Front Row—Harry Crowe, Donna McRae, Donald MacDonal, Jack Shaver, Harvey Dryden, Steve Otto.

"VOX" ANNUAL REPORT

This is probably the last report your present *Vox* editor will ever submit to you. Those of you who can see through the tears will be glad to notice that it is unique in this respect. Nowhere in it will it contain either the latest report on the Theolog basketball team, or a solemn pledge that "The next *Vox* is on its way; just a week or so now—"

However, it will not be unique in that it contains anything of any consequence.

This season's *Vox* to date has gone to press four times. Four issues were published. No records were broken by the magazine's appearance on schedule. What more can we say who to you have given so much to read already?

However, some things *could* be said. We have attempted a cheaper magazine on more or less the same scale as last year's brilliant achievement. We have been able to keep well within our budget. We attempted to maintain our connection with the Alumnae. No complimentary letters were received, but then no declamatory letters found their way into our hands. If

an ill wind blows the way it should do, what happens when there is no wind?

We hope above all that we have upheld the tradition of UNITED as well as *Vox*.

And some things *should* be said. Without the service of Harvey Dryden, our Managing Editor, there would have been no *Vox*. Your editor, as you have doubtless gathered by this time, was definitely a layman. Harvey's ability amply supplanted the editor's ignorance and lack of experience. Any beauty *Vox* has had has been due again to the excellent work of Steve Otto. The staff deserves most of the credit for what excellencies the magazine did possess. Its members did most of the work.

Before the man who is setting this up plugs in with some crack about our efficiency, we must add that we have had a very patient print shop to do work for us.

To my successor, Ken Cash, go my best wishes. Traditional practice is that along with these go some recommendations. Therefore—

Dear Ed.—It is becoming increasingly evident that lack of student time and funds is demanding a less imposing publication. To maintain a high standard it might be easier if only three issues were attempted.

Fond farewells to our public,—good reading.

J. SHAVER.

INTER-FACULTY CHAMPIONS



Left to right—B. Bruff, C. Weir, E. Burgenstein, S. Bjarnasson, J. Milford, A. Schwartz, D. Cameron (goal), G. McNeill, J. Wales (coach), B. Chambers, J. McAllister, B. Stephanson, D. Grant (captain).

ATHLETIC COUNCIL



Back Row—Keene Johnston, Gord. Harland, Allan Avery, Wm. Davis, Leonard Peto, Walter Zabolotsky, James Taylor.

Middle Row—Francis Zegil, Kae Sexton, Kay McGirr, Mary McGown, Loise Reade, Phyllis Morgan, Olive Crowe, Neil McCaughey.

Front Row—Bruce Johnson, Thelma Dicks, Jean Norwell, Harvey Dryden (President), Helen Tingley, Douglas Whittle, Margaret Livingston, David Downie.

ATHLETIC REPORT

DURING the past term it was necessary for the athletic authorities at the University of Manitoba to adjust their athletic program in order that it would not interfere with the requirements of the co-ed war work and the compulsory military training program. It was realized that it would be impossible for students to take part in a very heavy athletic program in view of the large amount of the student's time spent in connection with Canada's war effort.

Accordingly, the Athletic Board of Control, controlling body of athletics in the University, dropped several events from its program. It dispensed with all intercollegiate activities except a co-ed basketball series with Saskatchewan, in accordance with a resolution passed by a conference of Canadian university presidents last autumn; it dispensed with the inter-faculty rugby league, of which United College was defending champions.

The United College Athletic Council followed the lead of its parent body and dropped several events from its program of other years for the same reasons as given above. It dropped the popular gym classes among other activities.

Nevertheless, the Athletic Council attempted "to carry on," as it is especially important for a country engaged in almost a life and death struggle to have its youth as near as possible to physical fitness.

Collegiate again won the grand aggregate at the annual United track and field meet. Second Year was

a close second. Individual point winners were Jean Norwell and Jack Tucker, now of the R.C.A.F. However, the College fell before the victorious Science (in the men's) and Home Economics (in the women's) at the interfaculty track meet.

United entered two teams in each of the interfaculty hockey and basketball leagues. The Junior hockey entry was victorious, bringing United its only team championship of the term. The Theology basketball team also gave a good account of itself before falling before Accountancy, the ultimate league champs.

Margaret Nugent, of First Year, brought an individual championship to the College when she won the University Tennis championship.

But the most popular activities on the program were bowling and curling, perhaps because these sports enable more students to participate than the other team sports.

During the year the Council has given the Athletic Board of Control its closest co-operation and it may be stated that the Council has received the same close co-operation in return. Also at all times the Council has received splendid assistance from Senior Stick Roger Graham and other members of the executive of the United College Student Association.

As retiring president of the Athletic Council, I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of the old Council, to say best of luck to the members of the incoming one and to its president, Mr. Douglas Whittle. May they succeed in giving the students a well-balanced athletic program in these great days of stress!

H. DRYDEN.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY



Back Row—Harry Crowe, Mary McGown, M. Livingston, D. Grose, M. Reid, J. Serebrin, G. Freeman.

Front Row—Kay McGirr (President), K. Sexton, Doris Bell, Prof. A. L. Phelps (Hon. President), Emily Sumi, Elliott MacDonald.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY REPORT

The U.C. Dramatic Society was able to carry out a successful program during the 1940-41 terms despite the financial exigency for lessened expenditure imposed by the council. The plays for the annual one-act play night were chosen with dual view that the setting must be simple to keep down the cost of production and that the casts must contain as few men as possible owing to the military activities of the male portion of the student body. In addition, the society endeavoured to present plays which the audience might understand and thoroughly enjoy.

These ideas resulted in the final selection of "The Bathroom Door," a comedy in a light vein; "Aria Da Capo," an allegory of a more serious nature; and "He Ain't Done Right by Our Nell," a melodrama done up in a real "gay nineties" fashion.

During the fall term also several students from the College participated in the U.M.S.U. major production of "Stage Door," the leading role of Terry Randall being portrayed by one of our second year co-eds, Judy Serebrin.

In January "The Master of the House" was entered in the University's annual one-act play competition and was awarded third place. Special honors went to Mary-Louise

Nighswander, a fourth year student, who was judged the best co-ed actress by her performance in this play, and Monte Syme, also in fourth year, who placed second in the men's award. At this point I would like to thank Emily Sumi, vice-president of the society, who made such an excellent job of selecting and directing the festival play.

Stunt Night, held in February, was enthusiastically participated in and attended by the student body. The freshman class made good use of the opportunity to display their various talents and carried off the coveted cup. A period of dancing following the stunts brought the efforts of the Dramatic Society to a conclusion for the year.

Financially the society had a successful year, costing the council only \$25. The customary program was maintained despite the obstacle created by war-time emergencies and all performances given by the society were well attended.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Kae Sexton, capable secretary of the society, and Harry Crowe, the ingenious stage manager, for the untiring support they gave me on every occasion.

The appreciation of the entire society is at this point extended to Prof. A. L. Phelps, who, in his office of honorary president, has unselfishly given his friendly advice and support for the past eighteen years.

To my successor, Mr. John Hows, and his committee I wish all the worries, trials, final thrills and triumph of a successful year.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHLEEN W. MCGIRR,
President.

CO-ED EXECUTIVE



Back Row—Kay McGirr, Thelma Dicks, Lois Sparling, June Stewart, Audrey Fridfinnson, Elaine Currie, Alberta Shearer.

Front Row—Peggy Baragar, Ellinor Woodside, Mrs. Ritcey (Hon. President), Doreen Richmond (Lady Stick), Francis Zegil, Helen Tingley, Donald MacDonald.

DEBATING SOCIETY



Back Row—Len Richardson, Peggy Baragar, Ann Phelps, Margaret Reid, Emily Sumni, Steve Otto.
Front Row—Gordon Harland, Bill Dempsey, Dr. U. L. Leathers (Hon. President), Harry Guest (President), Hugh Bell.

DEBATING SOCIETY REPORT

Due to the efforts of the committee, the Debating Society presented a full programme during 1940 and 1941. The activities were organized under three departments.

The usual series of inter-class de-

bates was held. First year, represented by Stefan Bjarnason and Mina Woodhead, carried off the cup in the final debate against fourth year.

In her first Interfaculty debate,

United was defeated by St. Mary's. Messrs. Harry Crowe and Gordon Harland visited Winkler in a University Extension debate.

Under the able direction of Bill Dempsey, a United College Forum was held every three weeks. Various timely topics were discussed and student participation was enthusiastic. An excellent series of speakers conducted the discussions: Charles Clay, of The Winnipeg Free Press; Miss Salome Henderson and H. Landeryou of the Social Credit Party; H. R. Sexsmith, M.L.A., Portage; Rev. Stanley Knowles, C.C.F. organizer, and Hon. Eric Willis. Mr. and Mrs. John Craig conducted a forum on public speaking.

To open the debating season in second term the society presented the third division of its programme. Under the direction of Peggy Baragar and Leonard Richardson, a two-day mock parliament was held. Your president acted as speaker and Dr. Thompson of the English Department as Lieutenant-Governor. Student participation was so enthusiastic that the *Vox* Editor blamed it for the late appearance of his publication.

We offer our best wishes to the president-elect, Gordon Harland, and highly recommend the programme changes that were made this season.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE



Back Row—Archie Hay, Alberta Shearer, Andy Eustace, Sally Perrin, Norm McBain.

Front Row—D'Arcy Langtree, Donalda MacDonald, Prof. Woods (Hon. President), Ellinor Woodside, Freeman Christie, Doreen Harvey.

Missing—Dora Brown.

CANADA . . .

Versailles to World War II

(Continued from Page 23)

cal stripe, and prejudice. On the other hand, our common interests are few. If we are ever to become a nation, it must be on the basis of some kind of common loyalty: we must be able to see beyond our differences to our common bonds.

One of the only ways in which one can tell Canadians from other nations lies in their common feeling of inferiority. Talk to an Englishman, and he is complacent in his overwhelming sense of his own superiority; talk to an American, and he will boast of his huge cities, and factories, and farms; talk to a German and he will rave about the destiny of the Nordics: but talk to a Canadian, and at once he must apologize for the smallness of Canada's population, the smallness of her cities, the aridness of her land, the backwardness of her industries, the blankness of her cultural achievements. He regrets any signs of individuality in her people; he insists upon the fact that she has about reached the limit of her resources, and is ready for stagnation. In short, we Canadians are thoroughly convinced that Canada is a second-rate power, and must be for all time, that nothing she does will ever count for much in the world, that we are pretty much at the mercy of world events.

Why must we be a second-rate power? True, our population is few in number: but which is the greatest power, Britain with its 45 million, or India with its 300 million? You tell me we lack the economic basis of power: yet is it not true that Italy, with few of the resources necessary for a mass-production economy, is a powerful nation today? You tell me we are too isolated from the centre of world events: yet surely the United States is a world power, and surely the centre of civilization is moving westward. Where, then, can we locate the factor that makes a nation a first-rate power? A nation with an overwhelming common loyalty to itself is the answer; a nation that believes in itself; that has ideas about its place in the world, and that is not afraid to act for itself. It is the social equivalent of the extraverted personality. Every power of any significance in the world today is one that has this national spirit.

At the same time, we must realize that for Canada today to feel a resurgence of national spirit may be a rather fond hope. At the present time, tremendous unifying forces have been unleashed in the effort to make our war contribution as great as possible; and yet there are doubts as to how truly powerful it is. Under the stimulus of a real crisis, most Canadians are willing to dissolve their enmities and to unite in a common effort: but how real the thing is with the average resident of Quebec, or how long the national spirit will survive the peace, we cannot say.

It has been argued in the past that there is really no basis for an adequate Canadian national spirit. Here is a question that needs discussion. On the one hand, it may be argued that there are no logical reasons why there should be a boundary line to the south of us; that we are essentially the same animal; that it is impossible to expect ever to reconcile the differences of interest and outlook between, French - Canadian Catholic peasant and Anglo-Saxon manufacturer, or Eastern businessman and Western farmer. It can be held that geographically we have no basis of unity, in a country spread like a fringe across a continent, and broken into sections. And it is probably time that we felt more closely related to North Dakota than we do to Prince Edward Islanders. Likewise, it is maintained that we have no common racial traditions, with 50 percent Anglo-Saxons and a mixture of French-Canadians and Central Europeans all bringing their own original loyalties and outlooks. Similarly, we are divided by religious differences into Catholic and Protestant sects. Economically, our interests are diversified from the point of view of what we want in the way of national tariff policies. It can thus be argued that by an historical accident, we Canadians find ourselves perpetuating an unworkable tradition of a non-existent Canadian nationality.

However, are these arguments final? If there is little that we Canadians have in common, there is little also that we need actually quarrel about. The United States represent as much racial diversity and almost as much geographical and economic diversity, and yet they are a powerfully-knit nation. Probably the real impediment in the way of unify-

ing Canada from a nationalistic point of view lies in the attitude of divided loyalty between Canada and Britain that possesses so many Anglo-Saxons. Part of our task in Canada is to break down the ties of prejudice and nostalgic reverence for Britain that prevent us from being ourselves. Canadians should be able to see Britain in the same light as they see the United States—admiring its values, and disliking its weaknesses, without being swept off our feet by a flood of prejudice. Can Canada become a nation, to think and act for herself? I suspect that that process is at this moment underway, and that it has a good chance of eventually succeeding.

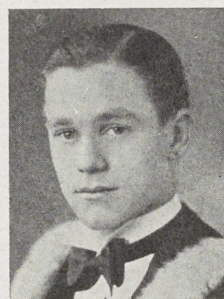
I do not, however, regard the emergence of Canadian nationalism as in itself a kind of sure cure for our problems. On the contrary, nationalism can be a great curse in the life of any nation, driving it along on a course of disastrous wars and culminating in disintegration. Nationalism must not be allowed to become an end in itself: what we want above all is to be ruled justly, and to play our part in seeing that we are ruled justly. We wish to live in a world in which we can enjoy all the benefits of mutual aid without fear of oppression or injustice. Nationalism could be a great step toward strengthening our ability to be secure and to increase our world trade: or it could become blind and selfish enough to destroy us. Eventually, we must realize that beyond nationalism is internationalism, and that beyond Canada lies the world.

If the Canadian nationalist movement is to achieve anything, it must be guided along lines

of sanity and justice. Somehow or other, our national ideals must be clothed in the popular terms of fairy-tales and fanfare, and our leadership must not be deluded into sloppy thinking or careless action. To a great extent Americans today are constructing this national spirit: the realities of hard thinking are clothed in terms vivid and appealing enough for the mass mind, while the leadership acts on the basis of a clear insight into the opportunities and risks that confront a nation in the world of today.

My comments on Canadian foreign policy since the war boil down to this: that if we are to be spared the disastrous fruits of national irresponsibility, we must develop here in Canada a national spirit enshrining sound ideals of government, and a leadership that is unafraid to make the great sacrifices that are the price of great nationhood. We must take our place in world affairs as a nation that knows its own mind, and that is ready to make the most of its opportunities.

So far as is known, the first graduate of United College to meet his death in the present war is W. Keith Clarke, '31, who was killed in a flying accident in England May 12, 1941. Born in Arcola, Sask., Keith attended Wesley 1928 to 1931, when he graduated in Arts. The following year he took a post-graduate course in mathematics. He was particularly active in athletics and was an enthusiastic hockey player. Graduating as an observer in January, 1941, he went overseas in February. His sister, Muriel, is a graduate of '29.



W. KEITH CLARKE

PICTURES PICTURE FRAMING

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ALUMNI NOTES

Ewart H. Morgan, '20, former principal of Earl Grey School, has been appointed to the principalship of the Daniel McIntyre Collegiate in succession to Mr. A. C. Campbell, who is retiring.

J. Elwood Ridd, '19, of the history department of St. John's Technical High School, has been appointed to the principalship of the Riverview School.

Sergeant-Major John E. Lysecki, '28, is teaching mathematics in the Survey Wing, C.A.T.C., Petawawa Military Camp, Ont., and has recently written a book, "Introduction to Artillery Mathematics with Tables," which is being published by the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.

R. A. Hoey, Wesley theological graduate and former provincial minister of education, now superintendent of welfare and education for the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, has been granted an honorary membership in the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. The membership was conferred at Ottawa by Dr. John E. Robbins, '27.

At the 54th annual commencement of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, Rabbi Henry Goody, '36, was ordained. He was awarded prizes in Biblical literature and exegesis, homiletics and public speaking. His first pulpit will be at Greenvale, Pa.

H. H. Easton, '31, was elected president of the Manitoba Library Association.

Graduates and friends of United College are honored by the appointment of Joseph T. Thorson, K.C., 'Toba, '10, as minister of the expanded department of National War Services, Ottawa, June 11, succeeding Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

Harold W. Daly, '08, Wesley, was re-elected president of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association for the fourth consecutive year.

Edith Thompson, Lady Stick of class '28, attended the 17th National and 6th International Convention of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Mississippi, June 23 to 28. She is Manitoba provincial president.

The death occurred May 1, at Edmonton, Alta., of Rev. Thomas Clarke Buchanan, one of the founders of Wesley College, as well as of Mount Royal College in Calgary and Alberta College in Edmonton. He came to Manitoba in 1885 and Wesley College conferred a Doctorate of Divinity on him in 1918. He was 90 years of age.

George Henry Davis, K.C., a graduate of Manitoba College of '98, and a lecturer in French there for two years, died May 27, in his 70th year. He was a former president of the Canadian Club, a member of the International Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Engineers' Institute of Canada, the St. Charles Country Club, the Manitoba Club and the Motor Country Club, and a pioneer member of Knox United Church.

Among the numerous weddings to be reported in this issue are those of Zelma and Lorne Tyndale, both of class '36, who were married simultaneously in Winnipeg and Hamilton, Ont., July 25. Zelma became the bride of Walter Stuart Pritchard, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, and will reside in Toronto. Lorne's wed-

ding to Helen Dorothea Mann, of Angusville, was performed at Grace United Church by one of his classmates, Rev. R. J. Leighton. They will reside in Winnipeg.

Daisy Greer, '34, became the bride of George M. A. Wither, of Winnipeg, June 26, at Timmins, Ont., where they will reside.

The marriage of Robert Artemus Brown, '34, to Marjorie Emily Bain took place June 5, at the bride's parents' home, 300 Dromore Avenue. They will reside in Winnipeg.

Rev. John Bellingham, '38, of Frankford Church, Philadelphia, was married to Lorraine Grace Frogley, June 14, at Elim Chapel. They will reside in Philadelphia.

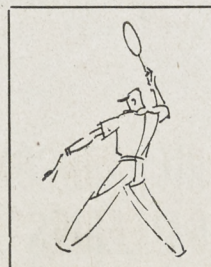
Another "all-United" wedding took place June 28 at St. Paul's United Church, when Mary McEwan Pilkey became the bride of Charles Lorimer, both of class '38.

Dr. Ralph G. Archibald, '22, now a professor of mathematics at Queen's College, New York, was married July 8, at Elim Chapel, to Norma Gwendoline Jones. At one time Dr. Archibald was a teacher at Wesley College.

Rev. Ian Harvey, '40, and Jean Freeman, '40, daughter of Professor E. G. D. Freeman, all of United College, were married July 19 and have taken up residence in Northern Manitoba at Oxford House.

Edward Parker, '39, formerly motion picture editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, recently joined the staff of the Montreal Daily Star.

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